## WASHINGTON.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW

Probable Action of the Senate To-Day.

President, Grant Tired of the Discussion.

The Charges Against Ex-Governor Fenton.

Comm is sions for President Johnson's · Appointees Withheld.

Tenure of Office Struggle in the Senate-

tives in the Senate substitute for their bill to repeal the law in relation to the tenure of civil offices returns I ne bill for further action. According to the of the ree forms—on a motion to insist, to recede or askif ig a committee of conference. The motion to reced to takes precedence of all other motions. It is and erstood that such a motion will be made, which wil have the effect of bringing the Senate to a direct vole. In the event of the passage of the motion to recede it is understood that Was will be equivalent to a passage of the House bill to repeal. It is stated that during the last ession of Congress a motion to recede was made, and the ruling was that the motion being carried sed, requiring no direct vote upor its passage. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair, and it was decided that a further vote was required on the passage. Parliamentarians, however, do not agree in this, and the decision, if he case comes, will be in accordance with the ad-nitted rules. The motion to insist and ask for a committee of conference, two methods of disposing of a question usually united, would result in bringin committees of both houses in consultation on th subject. The action of such committees will be represent the House, whether friendly or not. In this committee being in favor or undeter nined in regard to the Senate amendment it is f the Senate. Such a report to the House will urisdiction of the House Committee on the Judice. It is said by Senators conversant with th roted for their amendment are willing, if the ques-ton comes up in that form, to vote to recede. In such a case the House bill will prevail. The action comes up, as there are several forms in which recede will probably be made by one of the emocratic Senators or by Senator Morton, and the action to insist by Senator Edmunds or Senator umbull. Senator Warner considers that repeal nevitable; but should it unexpectedly turn out that the Senate maists on a committee of conference, he thinks the amendment proposed by Thayer, of reuiring the President to send in the names of all his

ents made during recess within thirty days fter the assembling of Congress, and of rei ose who are rejected by the Senate ineligible to a second appointment for the same place, will b Should the motion to recede be put he believes all the original repealers will support, and, having heretofore had a led majority, the motion will be sus-Hamilin considers that the motion to recede is carried the bill becomes re pealed and the whole trouble is over. Senator Kel-ogg is of opinion that a committee of conference will e called for and another modification made in the the President, Congress and the people. such shape that a decisivo vote one way or the other sities of the Executive, and it is only a spirit of car vents an immediate settlement of the vexed question. Senator Patterson thinks there is necessity to apprehend any difficulty Should the House still preserve its attitude of oppowill be reinforced and the statute wined out of exstence. Senator Harris has an idea that a better understanding by the House of the real nature of adoption, and Speaker Blaine is reported to have Invorably from the House Judiciary Committee it and Rice voted for the amendments in the hope that it was the most expedient, satisfactory and harmoplous method of reconciling the two houses; but it ground of total repeal, or, in other words, receding from the Senate amendments, as the easiest solution of the entire difficulty. The anti-repealers insist that the republican Senators are still bound by the decision of the republican canous which agreed upon the measure that passed the Senate. Such men as Morton, Sherman, Thayer, Grimes and Sprague argue that the action of the caucus has exhausted itself and they are no longer bound by its decisions. As the anti-repealers depend to a con-siderable extent upon the caucus to hold the repealers to the Senate amendments, the question whether the latter will or will not recognize its deci-sion as still binding is regarded as quite important. Of course if the repealers are still bound by the coucus their hands are tied and they must vote upon the Senate amendments to the bill. If, on the other hand, the caucus action has exhausted itself, they are free to move and vote for receding. The repealers contend that the House having refused concur in the Senate amendment, the question has sesumed a new phase and it will require the consideration and decision of a new caucus before there can be anything binding upon the republican Senators as a party. The anti-repealers, on the other hand, hold that the question is still the same, that the only proposition before the Senate is the amendments to the bill agreed upon in caucus, and that until they are either successful or octeased every Senator who participated in the quicus in which they were agreed upon feround to adhere to them. Individual Senaors, with few exceptions, are uncertain as to what course they will pursue. Those who supported the it and to age the House for a committee of coufe rence, and suit insist upon total repeat, a few of the less stumporn of the Senators who have heretofor acted with the auti-repealers and the modifiers will probably yield so far as to adopt Butler's propo sitton, which is to amend the House bill by, adding attestion clause providing that the President shall beend to the Senate all the nominations made during the recess within thirty days after the Senate meets. It is not thought, however, that this can command enough support in the Sen-ate to succeed. The only difference between this and total repeal is that the President cannot keep in office obnerious men without giving the Senate a chance to reject them for a period longer than thirty days after the Senate meets or while it is in session. The President Advising a Recession from Butier's Position.

It is stated to day that the President has advised show of his friends in the House who insist upon a sotal repeal of the law to recede from their position to the incore and results in spain and Brazil. It apto the stated to day that the President has advised
those of his friends in the House who insist upon a
total repeal of the law to recede from their position
and agree to the senate a. Supulments. He repreof religious literature, 300,000,000 tracts and

sented himself as being tired of the Sonflick be-tween the two houses and anxious that it should come to an end. There is reason to believe that the anxiety about the action of Congress on this meas-ure and the extraordinary pressure of the office seekers have worried the President to a degree which he did not anticipate. He is said to have remarked to a member of the House that the perplexity of disposing of the patronage was enough, without any outside trouble, and that he would not again go through his experience since the 4th of March for

The several heads of the departments were busy all day yesterday, principally with republican mem-bers of Congress, in relation to removals from and appointments to office. According to the represen-tations of some of these members, arrangements are pated repeal of the Tenare of Office act. Nowlin-standing the rule that written applications for office must be filed with the several heads of departments, many persons seek to present their applications to President Grant, who declines to receive them.

President Grant, who declines to receive them.

The New York Appointments
are exciting great interest to-night. Judge Low,
Ford and Tracy are working hard for the District
Attorneyship of the Southern District, and it is difficuit to make out which of the three is ahead. Low
seems to have both Fenton and Conkling on his side.
Tracy is here, and Raymond will arrive to-morrow
to press his ciaims. General Patrick H. Jones is
after the United States Marshalship, and is running
General Pleasonton very closely. Jones, like Low,
has both Senators backing him. John H. White is
fighting for the Collectorship of the Thirty-second
district of New York city. district of New York city.

The War Record of Naval Officer Merrit ent that General Merritt, the new Naval officer of the port of New York, was a famou quartermaster of one of the New York regiments and a member of Governor Fenton's military staff. Commissions of Johnson's Appointees With-held.

The commissions of those parties who were confirmed for office in the last few days of the former administration are yet withheld. The subject is in

Return of Vice President Colfax. A telegraphic despatch has been received from Vice President Colfax stating that he will reach this city in time to preside at the session of the Senate

Fenton. There has been quite an excitement here all day about Senator Peuton and the developments regard ing the Erie Railway bill set forth in the testimony taken before the Albany Legislature Investigating Committee. The anti-Fentonites are crowing over the affair lustily, and are threatening all sorts of things against the new Senator. Some of them say they will cause an investigation to be instituted by insist upon Fenton's expulsion. On the other hand, Fenton's friends declare that the whole thing is a malicious conspiracy to injure the Senator, and that it has no foundation whatever in truth. Those who have no particular interest one way or the other given to him it never reached his hands. Such things are frequently done, it is said, both here and get out of their own hands.

The Investigation Into the Paraguayas

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will next make an investigation into Paraguayan affairs, including the official conduct of ex-Minister Wash-burne and Rear Admiral Davis and the imprison-

Prospects of An Adjournment of Congress. It is now thought by members of Congress of both parties that an adjournment sine die will not take place before the middle of April.

The Pacific Railroads.

The following telegram was recently received by the Secretary of the Interior:—

the secretary of the interior:—

SALT LARE, Utab, March 19, 1869.

The report on the Central Pacific road will require time. We think you should know that we, who have seen both, deem the Central Pacific Ratiroad as incomplete as the Union Pacific road.

G. K. WARREN, Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

J. BRECKENSDERFER, Jr., Special Commissioner.

The above refers to the manner of constructing

the two roads. Another telegram just received says the Union Pacific Railroad track is laid twenty-five miles west of Ogden, which is fifty-one miles east of distance is completed, with the exception of six miles. The Central Road is laid to a point seventyfive miles west of Mineral Point, leaving a gap be tween the roads of 126 miles over which rails are to

The Georgia Bill.

on Reconstruction will (seven against five), early original Georgia Legislature, imposing a test oath qualification and declaring the expulsion of the colored members void.

The Change of System in the War Depart-

ment.
The order issued by Secretary Schofield, just previous to his resignation, which directed all the staff the General commanding the army, on and after the as theretofore, was issued in opposition to the views of General Rawlins, who, it is understood, gave it as his opinion that the proposed change would not work harmoniously and was in violation of old established customs and existing laws. The views expressed by General Rawlins were borne out by the operation of the charge referred to; many difficulties arose which tended rather to com-plicate and embarrass the transactions of the War Dethem, as was expected. Ever since General Rawlins has exercised the authority of Secre tary of War he has been endeavoring to have the old order of things restored. The discussion over the matter at length grew so warm that Secretary Rawins stated to the President that if the order was not rescinded he would be obliged to tender his resignation. He found that under the new regime he was little better than a figurehead to the army-a sort of rare digni tary, kept more for ornament than use, and carefully guarded in his office by the General of the Army and his staff officers. The matter was finally arranged by the issue of an order by the President on Friday last rescinding the objectionable portion

of the order in question.

Ex-Army Officers as Pension Agents. It is understood that the appointment of ex-officers of the army to the various positions under the Commissioner of Pensions will take precedence of other candidates. This is eminently proper and it is thought will be the means of employment for a num-ber of deserving men. The argument in favor of this is that officers have a better sense of the necessities and will administer the affairs of their office more stances have been reported in which the confiding like, of much of the pittance which he receives from the government as a support for himself and family probably. These changes are likely to be made as a number of positions under the Commissioner of Pensions which can thus be filled. The name of Major Calhoun is prominently mentioned for the office of Pension Agent at Phriadelphia in place of

Meeting of the American Tracel Society.

The third annual meeting of the New York Tract
Society was held this evening at the Congregational
church, Chief Justice Chase presiding. Interesting
speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Perry, of
Michigan, and Rev. Mr. Shearer, in regard to the importance of this society's home labors, and by Rev. J. C. Fietcher from personal observation in regard to the labors and results in Spain and Brazil. It ap-

112,000,000 periodicals. It has performed 'n col-portage what would be equal to 4,400 year's' labor of a single individual. It has made \$600,000 cash ap-propriation to the Foreign Mission fund and has issued its publications in 141 different languages and dialects. The most urgest claims are to-day for Spain, Mexico, South America and the Arabic reading population of Asia and Africa. Since the war it has aided in the South 2,600 Sabbath and secular

The Division of Texas.

The delegations from the division and anti-division parties of Texas were before the Reconstruction Committee resterday morning by appointment. Governor Hamilton and Judge Paschai were ready to speak in favor of voting upon the constitution on the 5th of July next, and General Davis and Mr. E. Degener were ready to speak in favor of a new provisional government and against organization under the Reconstruction laws. The parties also divide upon the propriety of removing political by the committee the case was postponed until Tues-

Delegations.
The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs held a protracted meeting on Saturday. The principal subject of discussion was in relation to appropriations to carry out the provisions of the treaties with the various Indian tribes. There is an inclination on the part of the committee to amend the Appropria-tion bill in the Senate to meet the requirements of the Indians by increasing the amount to be ex-

pended in this profitless business to the tune of over half a million. There are in this city at present delegations of the Choctaws. Chickasaws, Cherokees, Indians are here on their annual visit, settling up matters in relation to trust funds and lands.

The Atlantic Cables.

The object of the bill introduced in the Senste and House to allow the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to land on our coasts is purely to prevent the landing of the French cable his summer, which, if done, the Anglo-American Company hopes to be able to buy the cable as it is cheap rate, and thus for a long time kept off compe-tition. The French company will do business for the French government at half published rates, and pro-pose to offer the same terms to the United States government. Will the present cable concern do the same thing? The New York, Newfoundand and London Company is called the Pioneer Company across the Atlantic. It does not own a dollar in the Atlantic cables, but sold or farmed out the exclusive ceipts. They bleed the Englishmen themselves the American people for the sake of the Anglo foundiand company have paid about thirty-three per cent on their stock, which has been sold in market at 120, and on which, at par, eight per cent in gold

Good Suggestions for the Census Takers.

The following memorial was presented on Friday,
March 26, to the House of Representatives by Mr.

TO THE HONORABÉE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRE-SENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS To the Honorable Senate and House of RefreeSenathurs of the United States, in Congress
Assembled:—
The undersigned, representing life insurance assotions of the United States, respectfully represent to
your honorable body that it is of great importance,
in the first place, to the people of the United States,
in view of solution of practical questions, constantly
arising, in determining the values of life and reversionary interests in estates, legacies and successions;
in the second place, to the government of the United
States, in providing for the equitable taxation of
such life and reversionary interests, and also in view
of the probability that some considerable portion of
the public debt may yet be converted into annuities contingent on the duration of life; and,
in the third place, finally, to the interests of associations engaged in the business of life insurance and
in the sale of life annuities—that the information
respecting population and mortality to be collected
in the taking of the ninth decennial census of the
United States, that of 1870, should be as accurate
and complete as possible. They would urgently represent that, in their opinion, the taking of the census in one day, facilitated by prior distribution of
schedules to be carefully filled up by householders
and others, will prove not merely economical but
will conduce to the desired accuracy and completeness in the results obtained. And, furthermore, they would respectfully singgest
that the chief officer to be entrusted
with the duties of conducting the inquiries of the
census should be one who appreciates the importance
of accuracy, and who is intimately acquainted with
the application of the results of the inquiries of the
census to science, and especially to the deduction of inferfinally, it is manifest that the accuracy and completeness demanded in the collection of facts for the
purposes herein specified, if extended to the inquiries
respecting agriculture, manufactures, and other industrial luterests, would tend

The above memorial is signed by forty-three of the the United States. Personal.

F. D. Curtis, Charlie Stow and Major W. W. Hillard arrived here to-day from New York.

General Badeau has recovered from his recent

THE TEXTRE OF OFFICE LAW.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1869. If this session of the Forty-first Congress should be extended a month longer than the legitimate

yusiness of legislation requires it will be all owing to the perverse action of the Senate in relation to the Civil Tenure law. We have already had sufficient evidence of the disposition which prevalis in the Senate to subordinate every other question to the maintenance of their power over Executive appointments to office, and having gained this object in their own body as fully as could be desired by the most ardent advocates of the law, they will hardly recede altogether from the position they have assumed at the renewed bidding of the House of Representatives. Yet it is fair to assume the latter will maintain the attitude in which they placed themselves yesterday evening, of non-con-currence in the Senate bill of amendment, and a condict between the two branches of the Legisla three is therefore a contingency not unlikely to occur. The temper of the repealers in the House has been sorely tried by the conduct of the Senate. The secret of the vote recorded yesterday in favor of the Senate bill was an impression many memoers received that General Grant would be satisfied with a modification of the law if a total repeal could not be conveniently accomplished. There was likewise a disposition felt by such men as Bingham, Schenck, Faransworth and Garfield to avoid introducing an apple of discord into the present delicate organization of the republican party. There was a third motive which of late appears to be growing in influence—namely, an aversion to be controlled and handled by Ben Butler—and perhaps a fourth cause might be assigned in the reluctance of members to enduring the delay and annoyance which a rejection of the bill is sure to entail. It is a pretty quarrel as it stands and affords intense comfort to the democratic lookers-on, who, with the traditional instinct of human nature, feel entire complications at a falling out among foes. It may be safely asserted that Grant is anything but satisfied with the amended form of the Civil Tenure bill. True, it relieves him from the necessity of having to give his reasons for every removal; but it fails to relieve him from the uncertainty of having his appointments rendered secure and decisive. On the whole, the amended shape of the bill is regarded on all hands, save by the Senators who supported it, as even a worse form than the original, as it saves the Senate the trouble of investigating charges against empended officials, and permits them the option of restoring their friends against the will of the President and without being hampered by damaging exposures. The old bill in this particular was of a much more commendable character. It imposed on the Senate the duty of investigating charges against empended officials, and permits the will of the President and without being hampered by damaging exposures. The old bill in this particula ture is therefore a contingency not unlikely to occur. The temper of the repealers in the House has been sorely tried by the conduct of the Senate. The

bear against repeal; for Bingham has been given credit for being animated by a liberal and statesmanlike policy. It it were opposition to Butler, then his motive can be readily appreciated, and, indeed, adging by the capulous manner in which he treated the courtesy extended him by his old rival, it would appear as if some such spirit possessed the soul of the Ohlo orator. The democrats preserved their consistency and voted only for non-concurrence in the Senate bill. The prospect now is that the Senate, if obstinate, will bring on a collision with the House; but there are sufficient indications that the high and mighty gentlemen who think the Tenure of Office law a wise and weighty measure will, in the long run, bow to public opinion and withdraw their excititant pretentions. The weight of present impressions is decidedly favorable to the conclusion that the Senate will yield to the House. Had the simple question of repeal been submitted at any time it would undoubtedly have been carried; but some Senators, like Edmunds, Conkling and Howard, had an idea that a modification, plausibly given out as something equivalent to repeal, would phase the House. It has n't passed, and now it must come down to the original proposition, or else a fare up will result in which the Senate will be signally worsted, and the country will have no regrets to express.

## THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1869.

The Department of State of to-day is not the State Department of a month ago. The deformed has been transformed. The changes that have occurred in this venerable, gray, dusty and dignified old department have been rapid and radical. The oppressive air of diplomatic hauseur, mixed with a sort of owlish wisdom, that always impressed one on entering the State Department seemed to have become an inseparable adjunct of the institution under the management of Mr. Seward.

entering the State Department seemed to have become an inseparable adjunct of the institution under the management of Mr. Seward. The officers, clerks and messengers looked solemn and moved about with noiseless tread. The books and documents scattered about appeared to belong to some forgotten age in the misty past, and some of the furniture looked as if it might have accompanied Noah in his forty days' voyage.

A grim silence usually reigned throughout the rooms and halls of the building, which was only interrupted by the stamping of official documents or the tinking of the secretary's little bell. It is probably a fair estimate to say that, under the Seward regime, not one person in ten who had business at the State Department felt at all comfortable while in the building, or went away from it better satisfied or much wiser than when he entered it. All the employes and subordinates of the department adjusted their deportment and conversation in as exact accordance with their great chief as possible; and if one should ask any question whatever one might expect a reply that would hear at least two constructions, the only decision

position. He has quite as large a throng of visitors to dispose of every day as the head of any of the other departments. Members of Congress call to urge the claims of constituents for missions abroad; others come to consult on some question pertaining to the department which is about to come up in legislation; gentlemen call to present their own applications for office; consuls are there to secure their retention in office, foreign ministers seek interviews in reference to affairs pending between their governments and the United States, and a host of other people want to see the Secretary on a thousand different subjects. All of these appear to obtain interviews and go away encouraged. Secretary Fish transacts the business brought before him with great despatch. He quickly comprehends the object sought, though it may be imperfectly stated, and in the most agreeable manner disposes of the question in a few words. Thus an asionishing amount of business is accomplished in a short space of time.

Of course the subordinate officials of the department imitate the virtues of their chief, and the fesult is that in future we may expect fewer complaints about the State Department. Much more business will be done, and in a decletely better

FOREIGN ART NOTES.

Interesting remains of Greek art are reported to have been exhumed from the bed of the Indus, at a village in the Banu district.

Discoveries have been made in a forest in Wurtemberg of an ancient Roman castrum, a number of broken amphoras, porringers, urns and a quantity of arms.

or arms.

A medal has just been found at St. Gingolph, Switzerland, with the effigy of Faustina, the consort of Antoninus Pius, and with her name as the legend. The reverse has a warrior fully armed,

Mr. T. Buchanan Read, the poet and artist, whose studio is in Rome, is painting a portrait of Mr. Longfellow; one of the ex-Queens of Naples, and another of General Sheridan on his famous black charger.

The Museum of the Louvre, containing the relies of the sovereigns of France, has just been enriched with the silver buckler of the sword belt of Pepin-le-Brd, father of Charlemagne, found in the tomb of the former at St. Deuis.

The Journal Officiel, of Paris, publishes an imperial

the former at St. Denis.

The Journal Officiel, of Paris, publishes an imperiat decree regulating the reciprocal guarantee of works in literature and art in France and Beigium. The authors or editors of such productions are authorized to prosecute cases of piracy before the tribunas, after having justified their rights of property by proving, by a certificate emanating from competent authorities in either country, that the work in question is original and entitled to legal protection against illicit publication. The above certificate is to be delivered in France by the burean of the ubrary of the Minister of Interior, and legalized by the Beigian Legation in Paris; in Beigiam by the Beigian Minister of Interior, and legalized by the French Legation at Brussels.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanas for New York--- This Day. Sun rises ...... 5 49 | Moon rises ... eve 8 39 Sun sets ....... 6 21 | High water mora 9 34

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 28, 1869.

Herald Parkinges.

Captains and Fursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the Heraldo to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht feet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following estract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1898, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously,

\$27 The office of the Herald tipum packts Javes and JEANEFICK is at Whitehall sip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

ARRIVALS

REPORTED BY THE BERALD STEAM VACHTS.
Steamship Atalonia (Br., Dison, London March 6, and
Hayre 10th, with moise and passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall. Have Joth, with moise and passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans, March 20, with moise and passengers, to Freierie Baker.

Steamship Vicksburg, Burton, New Orleans, March 21, with moles and passengers, to CH Maslory & Co.

Steamship Vicksburg, Burton, New Orleans, March 21, with moles and passengers, to CH Maslory & Co.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New Orleans, with moles and passengers to CH Maslory & Co.

Steamship Harmani, Graven, Chronico, Charleston, Savannah, Steamship Magnolia, Crowed, Chronico March 28, with moise and passengers, to Laringaton, Fox & Co.

Steamship Albemanie, Couch, Richmond, City Foliat and Norfolk, with moise and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Famile, Freeman, Philadelphis, with moise, to J Lording Ch.

Steamship Panile, Freeman, Philadelphis, with moise, to J Lording Ch.

ots.

ark Elina White (of Portland), Lock, Maianzas, 9 day,
a molasses, to Miller & Houghton. Had beavy weather ut
Hatteras; since fine weather. Railed in company wit
a Railato, Similia, for New York: being N Stowers, Frenci Eudora, for Baitmore.

ark Expires (Swe), Frierren, Boston for Newark, to los

ark Expires (Swe), Frierren, Boston for Newark, to los iles south of Harnegal, saw a sunken veacel, whith her above water of Addison), Look, Porto Cabello, 16 days, fustic, &c, to Dovall & Co.

Ir Armada (Br), Spur, Mayaguer, 18 days, with molassas oller & Tochaud. March 18, lat 29 58, lon 71 18, snoke OF Young, from —— for Boston; 18th, lat 37, lon 71 20, Marcho Gage, from Philadelphis for Clenfuegos.

Ir R M Samson (of Great Eng Harbor), Samson, Trinidad or West, March 17 (where she put in with cargo shifted), sugar and molasses to James W Elwell & Co.

Ir Commerce (of Newburyport), Evans, Baracoa. 10 with fruit, &c, to Dollner, Fotter & Co; vessel to B J with fruit, &c, to Dollner, Fotter & Co; vessel to B J

BELOW. rk Cienfuegos, from Cienfuegos.

SCHEARINE S OAKES, of Banger, Me, bound to Pomouth, with corn, while in tow of the tag Unit, was cau off Casherine ferry by the steamer City of Hartford on morning of the 27th Inst, and now lies sank off Hundrois. The weeking steamer John Fuller is enqued rais

Miscellancous.

Miscellancous.

Purser E W Sparhawk, of the steamship Magnolia, from Charleston, has our thanks for his attentions.

Missing Pillor Boar—The John D Jones, No 15, of the New York branch of Sandy Hook pilot boats, has been absent on a cruise twenty-one days, and has not been heard from for fifteen days. This lengthened absence is not unusual with those boats that cruise to the eastward, but the fact of

Thomas Aitken, Peter Falley and Thomas Murphy.

The Riverbead News says Mr S C Homans is building a his yard, in South Haven, a beautiful sloop of 25 tons, do signed for the cyster business in the Chesapeake. Spoken.

Ship Sir Robert Pecl, Larrabee, from London for New York, March 11, lat 47, lon 29.
Eark Wynard, Jones, 15 days from New York for Mcl-ourne, 26 6, lat 5 N, lon 27 W.

Porcine Ports.

ANYMERP. March 13—Salled, Foyle, Roy, New York; L G Bigclow, Corning, Cardiff.

Salled from Flushing 11th, B Kirstein, Kirctein, NYork; Bib, Thomas Love, Day, Cardiff.

Shi, Thomas Love, March 14—Arrived, Aberdeen, Wintera, Philadelphia. eer, Mobile.

BORDEAUX, March — Arrived at Paulliao 12th, Sandusky, orton, Bordeaux, March — Arrived at Paulliao 12th, Sandusky, orton, Boundaux, Feb 16—Salico St James, Hatfield, Akyab; 18th, fromandel, Dow. Zanziber; Ne Pius Utra, Graham, Calino. Classed Libb, Dragon, M'Chemun, Nyork; Ticonderoga. k in 10 days.

UNNA, March 2.—Arrived, Shot, Brown, NYork.

LCUTTA, Feb 12.—Cleared, Heien Morris, Wilson, Ranto load for Liverpool; 12th, J P Whitney, Bicknell,

Rius; Sapphire, Siders, Hombay.

Litus; Sapphire, Siders, Hombay.

Let from Saugor 11th, Euth Warren, Clark, New York;

Isabella Kerr, Kerr, do.

At, March 13.—Arrived, Macanley. Rogers, London (and

Orleans.
Salled 12th (not 10th), Vesta, Tellefsen, City Point; Irvine, O'Hara, Portland; 15th, Kenilworth, Austin, NYork; Ringdove, Lioyd, Singapore; Louisa Cook, Cook, Malanzas, Cleared 19th, M. A. Neil, Watts, Boston; Chancellor, Jones, NYork; Coean Rover, Green, San Prancisco.
Ent out 15th, Virginia (2), Porbes, and Aleppo (3), Harrison, for Boston and Nyork; Colorado (3), Cutting, NYork; LONDON, March 15-Arrived, Havelock, Modden, NYork; Alberdins, Wachman, C.

Alberdina, Wachman, do.
Cleared 18th, Wm Fenn (\*), Rillinge, New York via Havro
(and passed Deal 18th); 18th, Clara Killam, Cann. Boston.
LEGHORN, March 9.—Salled, B. Hogers, Greeby, Boston.
LEHDON, March 13.—Arrived, A. F. Carlf, Yyler, Nyork.
MARRELLER, March 12.—Arrived, Leopard, Matheron, New

MAYAGUEZ, March 10—In port schr St Hubert, for Balti NEWFORT, March 13-Salied, Gettysburg, Edge, New Or-NEWCASTLE, March 13 Sailed, Riga (s), Hunter, New Or-NEWCASTLE, March to cancer, high to, fromer, New Orleans.

Ent out 18th, Idolique, Durkee, and Nor, Reymert, Philadelphia; Arnevig, Ellingsen, Nyork; Strius, Fautin, do.
FORTLAND ROADS, March 18—Put in, brig Sunaragi (Nor, CUERNSTOWN, March 18—Put in, brig Sunaragi (Nor, CUERNSTOWN, March 14—Salied, Bessle, Philadelphia, Put in 18th, Letth (a), Barnetson, from Savannah for Liverpool, short of coal.

RANGOON, Feb 8—Arrived, Moses Williamson, Lake, Bombay.

SUNDERLAND, March 15-Sailed, Grassendale, Irrine, Sar Francisco.
ST NAZAIRE, March 12 Sailed, Nisir, Omnes, San Fran Thoon, March 15 Sailed, Horatio Harris, Willcomb, Bos TRIESTE, March 11-Arrived, Cito. Kellsen, NYork.

cisco.
TROON, March 15—Salied, Horaile Harris, Willcomb, Boston.
TRIESTE, March 11—Arrived, Cito. Keilsen, Nyork.

American Ports.

BOSTON, March 77. AM—Arrived, Cito. Keilsen, Nyork.

BOSTON, March 77. AM—Arrived, brig Iris (Br.). Vaich, Alexandris, Espri; schrs Lary D. Higgins, Richmond, Va.; S. H. Sharp, Webb, Bailmone; S. C. Tyler, Steelman; Northean Light, Godfrey; C. E. Jackson, Babcock; Win ii Garrison, Flowi; R. W. Tull, Pierce, and Hy Hobart, Manson, Philadephia; Fleetwing, Nash, Edzabethport.
Clienced-Steamerice on Appold, Howes, Bajtimore via Norfok; Barka Antralia (Rus), Winsten, Prenters (Section) Guiseppe (Bal), Carro, Tarrasyona; eleb Fredie W witton, Assandaria, Bright Halife Eaton, Aran, and Antilles, and a large feet of sehre.

28th—Arrived, steamers Wm Lawrence, Baltimore; Sando, Philadelphia; sehr Trade Wind, Nyork.

BUCKSVILLE, S.C., March 22—Arrived, schrs Josiah Whilehouse, Varnum, Nyork; Susan Wright, Mount, do. Cleared.—Schr Kenduakeas, Wyati, Freeport, Me.

CHARLESTON, March 23—Sans Wright, Mount, do. Cleared.—Schr Kenduakeas, Wyati, Freeport, Me.

CHARLESTON, March 25—Sans Wright, Mount, do. Cleared.—Schr Kenduakeas, Wyati, Freeport, Me.

CHARLESTON, March 25—Arrived, schr Wm H Junes, Line, Nyork;

Holmes, Work,

HOLMES HOLE, March 25, PM.—Arrived, brigs Mona Frand, True, Havana for Boaton; Hunter (Br), Lamb, Philadelphia for Bastina, Nya. Schr Morelight, Bradford, Phyladelphia for Bastina, Nya. Schr Morelight, Bradford, Phyladelphia for Bastina, Nya. Schr Morelight, Bradford Phyladelphia for Bastina, Nya. Schr Morelight, Bradford Phyladelphia for Baston; John Sheiviser, Grace, and Caroline delil, Richards, do for Salem; E J. Heraty, Meredith, Newcastle, Del, for Newburport; Alaska, Rand, Ballimorn for Portland; Newall H Ewes, Hawes, and John Nya. Willey, Fangell, March 18-West, March 18-West,

Fill And Livilla, March II, AM Artives, son Revenue, Necesson, Providence, Cleared, Schut Reacing RR No 35, Burk, Norwalk, Reading RR No 55, Weeks, Riddeport, Revenue, Nickerson, Boston Salite B, Bateman, Salem J B McDovitt, Mulier, Now London, Surge, Warwick, Norwick, Tennessee, Creed, Notters, MA E Henderson, Price, Salem; Ann Dole, Halsey, Cambrigport, Texaer, Henley, Sachurs W U Hall, Pressev; Nic, Feer; G M Farridge, Pinkham, and Idaho, Davis, Niork; Alamo, Chase, and Harriet Newall, Gould, East Machias for Nork; Mount Hope, Farnham, Rockiand for do, RICHMOND, March 25—Arrived, schr Soveny-Six, Peel, Northean ROCKDOT., March Jane, Conkilm, and P Boice, Adams, Onborne's Landing, to iond for NYork.

ROCKLAND, March 23—Salled, Florida, Meicail, and Justins, Keene, NYork.

RANANNAH, March 23—Arrived, ship Prancis B Cutting, Keene, NYork.

RANANNAH, March 24—Arrived, ship Prancis B Cutting, Yson, Liverpool; shirs Reliis Sitart, Poland, and Clara W Riwell, Glies, Portland; Mary Collins, Collins, Greenport, Clared Schrs Ouedia, Davis. Darren; Gen Banks, Fitzgrale, NYork.

DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT THE "LEDGER" TO DAY. II CONTAINS DR. TYNG'S STORY, MRS. SOUTHING STORY, MRS. SOUTHING STORY AND AND THE STORY AND THE DEATH OF LEWIS: 10 CENTER OF LEWIS: 10 CENTER

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